





## For Sale.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(Opposite the Commissariat),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.

**CALIFORNIA**  
RACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

**Small HOMINY.**  
Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
CORNMEAL.

**TOPOCAN BUTTER.**  
Apple BUTTER.  
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.  
COTTAGE, Borden's,  
PRIME HAM and BACON.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.  
Family BEEF in 25 lb kegs.  
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEAT.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted SOUPS.  
Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.  
Lamb's TONGUES.  
Clam CHOWDER.  
Fresh OCEAN SALMON.  
Dried APPLES.  
TOMATOES.  
SUCCOTASH.  
Maple SYRUP.  
Golden SYRUP.  
LOBSTERS.  
OYSTERS.  
HONEY.  
Assorted JELLIES.  
Green CORN.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.  
600 lb. "  
900 lb. "  
1,200 lb. "

**CORN BROOMS.**  
OFFICE-HIGH CHAIRS.  
AXES and HATCHETS.  
AGATE IRON WARE.  
WAFLE IRONS.  
SMOOTHING IRONS.  
PAINTS and OILS.  
TALLOW and TAR.  
VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPAREL  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
STORES,  
including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
MINCEMEAT.  
ALMONDS and RAISINS.  
Crystallized FRUITS.  
TENNISMAN'S DESSERT FRUITS.  
Fudging RAISINS.  
Lacte CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.  
PICNIC TONGUES.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
SAVORY PATES.  
FRENCH PLUMS.  
BROWN  
BROWN FOOD.  
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN  
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.  
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

**OLARETS.**  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pinks and quarts.  
1823 GRAVES.  
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

**SHERRIES & PORT.**  
SACONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-  
TILLADO.  
SACONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1848).  
HUNT'S PORT.

**BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.**  
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.  
BISQUIT DUBOUCHÉ & Co.'s BRANDY.  
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
KIRBY'S 12 WHISKY.  
ROYAL GLENDEER WHISKY.  
BOON'S OLD TOM.  
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.  
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.  
NOLLY PATE & Co.'s VERMOUTH.  
GARRIE'S GINGER BRANDY.  
EASTERN ORCHER.  
CHARTREUSE.  
MARASCHINO.  
CURAÇAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOTTLED and ORANGE  
BITTERS.  
&c., &c., &c.

**BASS'S ALE,** bottled by CAMERON and  
SAVORY, pinks and quarts.  
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &  
J. BURKE, pinks and quarts.  
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.  
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

**SPECIAL SELECTED  
CIGARS.**  
Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in  
5 catty boxes.  
BREAKFAST CONGOU at 25 cents p. lb.  
MINTZ'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF  
SAVES, CASE and PAPER  
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

## Mails.

**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

**STEAM FOR**  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLIA,  
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,  
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS  
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;  
BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th March,  
1884, at Noon, the Company's S.S.  
ANADYR, Commandant TILLIER,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon of 10th March, 1884.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the  
10th March, 1884. (Parcels are not to  
be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

I. MARTIN,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 360

**THE S.S. TAKACHIMO MARU,** Capt.  
Nye, due here on or about the  
10th instant, will be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 14th March, at 4 p.m.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2  
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office, Praya Central, Ground  
Floor of Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 4, 1884. 403

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,  
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

**THE S.S. ARABIC** will be despatched  
for Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th  
instant, at 8 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received  
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the  
day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San  
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)  
within six months, will be allowed a discount  
of 25% from Return Fare; if re-embarking  
within one year, an allowance of 10% will  
be made from Return Fare. Pro-Paid Return  
Passage Orders, available for one year,  
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from  
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply  
to through fares from China and Japan to  
Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.  
E. E. POSTER,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 3, 1884. 391

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

MAR. 8, 1884.

**STOCKS.**

**BANKS.**

HK. and Shanghai  
Bank, 60,000 \$ 1.25 125 4,000,361 \$ 57,045.25

**INSURANCES.**

Nin. China Ins., 5,000 £ 20 450 20 450

Yangtze Ins., 8,000 £ 25 200 25 200

Union Ins. Soc., 2,000 \$ 1,250 125 500,000 \$ 375,391.00

China Trade Ins., 24,000 £ 63.33 25 600,000 \$ 107,411.67

Onion Ins. Office, 10,000 \$ 250 50 300,000 \$ 75,000.00

Chinese Ins. Co., 1,500 \$ 1,000 250 100,375 \$ 3,007.18

HK. Fire Ins., 8,000 \$ 250 50 885,000 \$ 221,250.00

China Fire Ins., 20,000 \$ 100 20 516,978 \$ 106,395.40

**STEAM COMPANIES.**

HK. C. and M.  
Steamship Co., 8,000 \$ 100 5 75 215,000 \$ 53,001.80

Indo China S.  
S. Coy., Ltd., 120,000 £ 10 10 10 10

China & Manila  
S. S. Coy., Ltd., 3,500 \$ 100 all do.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

HK. and China  
Dock, 10,000 \$ 125 125 18,000 \$ 4,551.58

HK. and China  
Gas Co., 5,000 £ 10 10 10 10

HK. and China  
Electricity Co., 2,000 \$ 100 100 30,000 \$ 7,500.00

China Sugar Co., 9,000 \$ 100 100 24,250 \$ 6,062.70

HK. and China  
Bakery, 600 \$ 50 50 6,000 \$ 1,500.00

## Mails.

**STEAM FOR**  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,  
PLIMOUTH AND LONDON;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,  
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S** Steamship  
MALWA, Captain A. C. LORAIN, with  
Hull Majesty's Mail, will be despatched  
from the Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY  
and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the  
11th March, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until  
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office  
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be  
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General  
Cargo for London will be conveyed  
via Bombay without transhipping, arriving  
one week later than by the ordinary direct  
route via Colombo.

For further Particulars, regarding  
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the  
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are  
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
pany's Back Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Pas-  
sengers for MARSEILLES.

A. MULVEY, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1884. 420

## -Insurances.

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.**

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company are  
prepared to GUARANTEE POLICIES on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current  
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, November 6, 1883. 855

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A.D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to Grant Insurances as follows:—

**Marine Department.**  
Policies at current rates, payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

**Life Department.**  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE**

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to grant  
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class lives up to £10,000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of Pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

## Entertainment.

**THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.**

**POSITIVELY 3 NIGHTS ONLY!**

**GRAND OPENING GALA NIGHT.**

**THIS EVENING,**

Saturday, 8th March, 1884.

SUBSEQUENT ENTERTAINMENTS, ON  
MONDAY, 10th MARCH,  
WEDNESDAY, 12th MARCH.

THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION.

**PROFESSOR S. S. AND OLARA  
BALDWIN.**

**SPIRIT THOUGHT  
EXPOSERS. READERS.**

The Finest Entertainment ever given in  
the world by any one.

It is impossible to fully describe the mar-  
velous and amazing entertainment of the  
Baldwins. It is most laudable. The au-  
dience fairly roar with excitement—Pro-  
fessor Baldwin's Great Thought-Reading,  
Handicraft Feet, and Explanations, &c., are  
all extremely funny. OLARA BALDWIN  
gives Clairvoyance in which the answers  
questions thought of by the audience, tell-  
ing accurately the Past, Present and Future,  
reading peoples' secret as an open book.

The BALDWINs perform and explain all  
the most marvelous feats of the  
best known Spirit Mediums,  
including the

**SPECTRE BRIDES RECEPTION.**

In this startling scene, IN THE  
BRIGHT LIGHT, and with a Committee  
of four well known citizens on the stage,  
under conditions making Fraud and  
Trickery impossible, Materialized Faces  
and forms of people who have been dead  
for years walk out in the light on the open  
stage. MR. BALDWIN guarantees that  
every person will recognise at least one face.

CLARA BALDWIN'S CLAIRVOYANCE.

In which MISS BALDWIN, while in the  
trance state, gives Clairvoyant tests, an-  
swering questions thought of by most promi-  
nent people in the audience, telling cor-  
rectly the unuttered thoughts of the living.

As a humorist and witty talker, PROF.  
BALDWIN is ranked by the Press as the  
equal of Mark Twain and Artemus Ward.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Professor Baldwin is  
not a Magician, or a sleight of hand per-  
former. The entertainment is entirely  
different from any other.

**NONE** of Professor BALDWIN'S Mar-  
velous Feats EVER BEEN GIVEN  
IN THIS TOWN. The names of some of  
his brilliant experiments have often been  
copied, and added to worn-out tricks of bad  
magicians, but Professor BALDWIN'S en-  
tire performance is New, Original, and  
startling, including BALDWIN'S London  
Sensation.

**FINDING A SMALL PIN**

Hidden anywhere by the Committee; also  
READING THE NUMBERS ON A BANK NOTE,  
Telling the names of Dead Relatives,  
Locating graves in any part of the body  
recently thought of by the Committee,  
Reading any page or line in a closed book  
held by the Committee.

**\$5,000 Challenge Handoff Test!**

Policies Constables are challenged to bring  
the best iron and handcuffs.

**WHAT THE PAPERS SAY AND REFERENCES.**

Professor BALDWIN has received long  
flattering notices from Papers and Maga-  
zines in London, New York, Chicago, San  
Francisco, Melbourne, Sydney, Calcutta,  
etc., etc. Letters from over 1,000 Clery-  
men and Editors of Religious Papers.

Recently in England the social and sci-  
entific worlds have been interested in THOUGHT  
READING, MIND FORCE, ONE POWER  
LOCATING, and many other things have been  
most interested in the experiments and:

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.  
Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales.  
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.  
Her R. H. Princess Mary Adelaide.  
His Serene Highness The Duke of Teck.  
His Grace The Duke of Sutherland.

Prof. W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S., etc.  
Prof. T. H. Huxley, M.D., F.R.S., etc.  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop, Bath and Wells.  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop Christ Church.

Professor BALDWIN has given his unique  
entertainment before the Governor of every  
one of Her Majesty's Colonies, including  
their Excellencies Sir Geo. F. Bowen, when  
Governor of Victoria, Sir James Fergusson,  
Governor of Bombay, Lord Lorne, Lord  
Dufferin, Lord Lytton.

Mrs Baldwin successfully gave all the  
thought reading experiments that have  
recently caused much talk between W.  
Irving Bishop and Henry Labouchere, M.  
P., in London.

She gave the numbers correctly on five  
or six bank notes handed up by prominent  
gentlemen in the audience, and the Pro-  
fessor received a hearty round of Applause  
when he found the Pin which had been so  
carefully hidden by His Excellency Sir  
James Fergusson.—*Banbury Gazette.*

This entertainment is entirely different  
from any other. It does not resemble the  
performances of Mesdames and Cooks or  
Kellar. Only four or five people in the  
entire world have the peculiar Clairvoyant  
and Thought-Reading powers of Mr and  
Mrs Baldwin. It is a gift, not an art to  
be learned by any one.

Admission \$1 and \$2. Reserved Seats  
to be had at Kelly & Walsh's. Doors open  
at 8.15. Commence at 9. Soldiers and Sail-  
ors in uniform half price.

**GEORGE LINGARD,**  
Sole Proprietor.

Hongkong, March 8, 1884. 400

## Insurances.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above  
Company, are authorized to insure  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

**NOTICE.**

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY.**

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept  
Risks on First Class Godowns at 1  
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

**To-day's Advertisements.**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.**

In Re JOSEPH PENATI, Deceased,  
Intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Hon-  
orable the Chief Justice has, in  
virtue of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 9  
of 1870, made an Order limiting to the  
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1884, the time  
for Creditors and others to send in their  
CLAIMS against the said Estate.

At the expiry of such time, the Under-  
signed will distribute the Assets of the said  
Estate among the Parties entitled thereto.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,  
Registrar.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1884. 425

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**FOR SWATOW.**

The Co.'s Steamship  
"Thales,"  
Capt. Pock, will be  
despatched for the above  
Port on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at  
10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIC & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1884. 423

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR SHANGHAI.**

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates)  
The Co.'s Steamship, NEW  
CHANG, HANKOW and Ports on  
the YANGTZE.

The Co.'s Steamship  
"Fushang,"  
Capt. Ecco, will be  
despatched as above on  
THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1884. 424

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.**

THE COMPANY'S S.S. *Yungwang* having ar-  
rived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned  
for countersignature, and to take im-  
mediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be  
at once loaded and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense.



thought of self interest, that they should be ready to spend and be spent in their country's service, asking for nothing in return. This we believe has long stood in the way of reform. Any theory which does not suppose that officials are, on the whole, influenced by the same promptings as the human nature as other people is necessarily vicious. Man will work as long as they are paid and no longer, and the better they are paid the better, as a rule, will the work be done.

There appears to be a certain wish among the heads of the Peking Government to recognize this principle and discard the school-boy theory of patriarchal benevolence. The propositions that have been put forward with a view to removing the causes of bribery include an enhancement of salaries. One of these is by the Board of Revenue, which wishes to create a new fund for the augmentation of all salaries of junior officials, the necessary means to be provided by the provincial government in lieu of the quasi-legal commission, and presents which they have hitherto been in the way of sending. The Board calculates there are as many as 1,700 of these junior officials, each of whom might be benefited to the extent of several tens of taels yearly, with a maximum of t. 120.

We have several times noticed the action of the energetic Governor of Shansi, Chung Chih Yang. There are very few places going to him that he does not like to have a finger in, especially if it is anything in the financial line. In a series of memorials recently published in the *Peking Gazette*, he has been going deeply into this question. It is all in favour of reform, but blames the propositions of the Board as not nearly going far enough. These under-paid Peking officials ought, he says, to have their salaries raised to at least t. 500 a year. And he would abolish all payments and receipts that cannot be classified as true or proper, that is, irregular payments not properly received for and entered in the accounts. In order to secure his plan being adopted, he must show, as indeed they must all show, where the money is to come from. It is no use suggesting anything in Peking unless one can suggest a way of finding the means, because every penny is foreclosed. His plan is this. He says the annual revenue from t. 100,000 salt and customs is about t. 3,000,000. The local authorities are allowed ten per cent. for cost of collection &c. This sum he thinks is too much and he proposes to appropriate 30 per cent. of it to be forwarded to Peking for the pay of all the juniors there. 30 per cent. of 3,000,000 would give t. 900,000, which would be more than enough to pay the t. 500 a piece as proposed.

The most obvious remark on this scheme is what will the provincial authorities say? If the 7 per cent. which is now to be allowed them is enough it will be admitting they had too much before and must have a large surplus of savings unaccounted for. Or if they can show that they had no surplus before there will be a deficiency and it will be a good excuse of finding some new form of taxation on the people. The cause of all financial schemes is the indefinite relations that subsist between the Central and Supreme Governments. In all matters of taxation the central, rather ironically termed the Supreme Government, not only cannot get its orders carried out but cannot even get the information it wants from the provinces. It gets its customary assessments but for anything over that there is always a fight, one declaring they must have it and the other plaintively declaring they have not got it to give.

The present suggestion will likely end as all others have done,—in nothing. Still it is something to see the mischief frankly recognized and a remedy in the right direction suggested. It may lay the seeds of some better scheme.

There may have been some amount of religion actuating the Roman Catholic authorities here in refusing to allow the remains of the late Mr. da Costa to be buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery, but there was a profounder small amount of charity or true Christian feeling. The Roman Catholic Church holds a terrifying weapon in excommunication; it would also, apparently, enforce compliance with its behests by casting out the remains of some excellent citizens, who do not not exactly as the authorities of the church desire, to be buried by the road side. It did not occur to us before that the Roman Catholic Cemetery here could be regarded as a means for bending men to the will of the church. We are sure it was never granted for such a purpose. It was granted by the Government of this colony for the use and benefit of the Roman Catholic community. The Government of that day, following the salutary rules of civilized nations, set apart certain pieces of land for the interment of the dead, and considerably gave each religious section of the community its own burial ground. This grant for the Roman Catholic section seems to have been bungled, inasmuch as it was made to the Roman Catholic authorities of the day without conditions of any kind. Their good faith was relied upon. This appears to have been taken advantage of by the Roman Catholic Bishop, and, because forsooth the deceased gentleman did not receive the sacraments often enough to please his Lordship and was a member of a protestant association, possessing secrets which he did not divulge even in the confessional, his body is not allowed to rest in the place which the Government set apart for the burial of the deceased of the community to which he belonged. We cannot believe that the posthumous taken up by Bishop Rainaldi is in accordance with the tenets of his Church in the present enlightened age. If it is the Government will do well to consider if this grant of land cannot be dealt with in the same way as excommunicable trusts, which it is not only right but the duty of the Government to see are properly administered and devoted to their legitimate purposes.

## TELEGRAMS.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, 7th March, 1884.

The Marquis of Hartington has asked in the House of Commons for a vote of half a million for the Sudan expedition so that Colonel Gordon might be prepared to employ any force necessary to rescue the beleaguered garrisons.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL.—Sardapan, Gordon Castle and Ishigawa Feb. 10; Bellerophon, Sinter and Natal Feb. 26.

The next French Mail, per the M. M. Sindh, left Saigon for Hongkong on the 6th instant, at 7 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on or about Monday, the 10th inst.

The next American Mail, per the O. & O. steamer *Arctic*, leaves Yokohama on Saturday, the 8th instant, and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 14th instant.

The S. S. *Naples* left Sydney for Hongkong, via usual ports, on the 29th ult. The Netherlands India S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Gouverneur General* left Batavia for this port on the 1st instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Leopold* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd instant.

The S. S. *Mermaid* left Singapore for this port on the 3rd instant.

The Union Line steamer *Yorkshire* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 4th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Ajax* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

DOCK MOVEMENTS.—The S. S. *Hainan* went to Aberdeen Dock to-day.

Passenger Baldwin gives his first performance in the Theatre Royal this evening, commencing at nine o'clock.

A CHINESE was yesterday arrested by a Sikh constable in British Kowloon with a couple of muskets. The man said he was bound for Kowloon City. The Sikh made him reverse his route, and had him brought before the magistrata, who ordered the arms to be forfeited.

REAR-ADMIRAL LESPÈS, who comes to relieve Rear-Admiral Meyer as commander-in-chief of the French fleet in Chinese and Japanese waters, arrived here in the ironclad *La Galissonnière*, Captain Fleuriat, yesterday evening. This morning, Admiral Lespès exchanged salutes with the port and the various men-of-war in harbour. The *Galissonnière* is a formidable ship of 4,450 tons. She carries 6 guns of 24 and 6 guns of 10 centimetres, and a crew of 400 men.

She was the flagship of Rear-Admiral Conrad at the bombardment of Sfax in Tunis. She has on board, we believe, an excellent band. Admiral Meyer will proceed as far as Singapore in the *Victorieuse*.

The following is the 'Order of the Day' for the next meeting of the Legislative Council, to be held on Wednesday, 12th March, 1884:—

1. The Attorney General to move the second reading of a Bill entitled 'The Medical Registration Ordinance, 1880.'

2. The Attorney General to move the first reading of the following Bill:—  
Bill entitled 'An Ordinance for the naturalisation of William Debars.'

A Bill entitled 'An Ordinance for the naturalisation of Cheung Sze-kai.'

A Bill entitled 'The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1884.'

A Bill entitled 'The Preservation of Birds Ordinance, 1870, Amendment Ordinance, 1884.'

A Bill entitled 'The Post Office Ordinance, 1884.'

3. The Honourable F. Bickley Johnson to move that all papers relating to the grant of land for a Roman Catholic Cemetery be laid on the table.

ROBBERY on a wholesale scale is apparently not confined solely to the Hwai-Chau prefecture of the province of Kwangtung. From information we have received to-day, we learn that a large silk factory in the village of Kai Sul near Sai Tai, in the Nam-hoi district, was attacked, on the night of the 1st instant, by an armed force of 80 or 90 men, who plundered everything. No resistance was offered them, and they were able to get off scot-free with several thousand dollars' worth of property, consisting of silk, money and other valuables. The owners of the factory have petitioned the mandarin to have the men arrested, but, so far, the official has been unable to do so. The robbers were armed with rifles. Sai Tai is the place where the Rev Dr. Wenyon and his party were attacked on their way to their boat last Summer. There are a considerable number of silk factories, supplied with foreign machinery, situated in the locality. The scene of this outrage is quite close to Canton.

We have just received the prospectus of the 'Philippine Steam Navigation Company, Limited.' The prospectus is deliciously vague as to the purpose and objects for which the Company is to be promoted. After stating that it will commence operations, 'under special authority' from the Philippine Government, 'on the 1st April,' and that the capital represented by the first issue of shares will be \$500,000, in \$5000 shares of \$100, it informs the public that the responsibility of shareholders will be limited to the nominal amount of their shares. It then goes on to state that \$400,000 of the capital will be appropriated to steamship business and the remainder as an Insurance fund; and further on it states that 'the statutes and regulations of the company will be submitted to the shareholders after obtaining the sanction of the Spanish Government.'

The prospectus is about the least tempting one we have ever seen. It gives not the slightest indication of the sort of shipping business to be done, or where the money is to

be invested; in fact it does not even descend to say that there is the slightest prospect of the shareholders' money being employed at all; and yet the public are confidently invited to apply for an allotment of shares.

Some interesting submarine mine experiments were carried out this afternoon by the Royal Engineers in the Lyceum-moon Pass, and were witnessed by a large number of residents from Hongkong. The Pass presented, in fact, quite a gala appearance, with steam launches cutting through the water in all directions, and the adjoining hill crowded with spectators, foreign and native.

His Excellency the Governor, and our new Admiral, were among those present. The experiments were carried out by Lieutenant Dréut, of the Royal Engineers, under the direction of Colonel Walker. There were two mines, about fifty yards apart, and these were loaded with no less than 2,000 lbs. of gun-cotton.

Over the mines there floated three rafts, connected with each other by poles, and intended to represent, we suppose, the vessel to be blown up. On each of the end rafts a dummy soldier was standing with his rifle shouldered. The mines were on the bottom, about 130 feet below the surface. Shortly after three o'clock the mines were fired by Lieutenant Dréut, who was standing near His Excellency and party on the hill overlooking the Pass. The operation of firing was performed simply by bringing together the two wires running out to the mines, the electric circuit being thus completed.

The batteries and other electrical apparatus were in a mat-shed at the foot of the hill near the village. When the mines were fired the ground shook as if an earthquake was moving it; there were apparently three shocks in quick succession. Most of the spectators anticipated seeing an immense volume of water thrown high in the air, but in this they were disappointed, for the water did not appear to rise but a few feet from the surface. The depth below the surface of the mine accounted for this, while the heaviness of the concussion felt in the earth were no doubt owing to the fact of the mines being on the bottom. The gun-cotton was also packed in iron cases which were several inches in thickness, and as those must have been blown into fragments, the force of the explosion and concussion may be imagined. Some time after the main mine was exploded, a smaller one nearer the surface was fired and afforded a pretty spectacle, sending up, as it did, a heavy column of water high in the air. It is needless to say that the explosion of the main mine smashed the rafts into a thousand fragments.

The following charters were effected in Amoy during the fortnight ending on the 5th inst., 440 tons Register, Takao to Yokohama, 25 days, 24 cents.

Ocean *Mokey*, 8,700 piculs, Chefoo & Amoy, 30 days, \$1,275.

*Joseph Balough*, 5,800 piculs, Taiwanfoo, Chefoo and Amoy, 18 days, \$1,600.

*Glenary*, 7,600 piculs, Takao to Yokohama, 20 days, 25 cents.

WRECK OF THE 'RAJANATTI-ANCHAR.'

We regret to learn that another steamer belonging to a local line, and one well known to every resident in Hongkong, has been wrecked. The Agent of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company here, hearing this afternoon a rumour that the *Rajanatti-anchar* had been lost, wired down to Bangkok to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumour, and received the following reply:—'*Rajanatti-anchar* total wreck on Pulo Panjang; crew and passengers saved by *Dumbe*; returned to bar.'

The wrecked vessel was trading between here and Bangkok at the time of the disaster.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.  
(Before A. G. Wise, Esq.)  
Saturday, March 8.

Charles Harris and James Sanders, stockers of H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, were charged with being strangers from their ship on the 7th inst. Defendants were ordered to be sent on board.

EXPORTATION OF FIRE-ARMS.  
Chan Chung Chi, master of the Sun Hong Si Junk, was charged with exporting from the colony firearms, viz. two muskets, on the 7th inst, at Yau-ma-tei, Sikkim P.O. 990.

At Yau-ma-tei, Sikkim P.O. 990, a greater extent than that of England.

At Hanoi, four charges appeared to have taken place since my last visit there in December, but what alterations there were, were for the better. Some of the roads had been much improved and the work of clearing the main streets of the city of the ruins left from last May goes on steadily.

The ban on the large number of boats stocked which existed along the river front of the Concession had been removed, thereby much improving the aspect of the place. Several new erections for stores and restaurants to replace the buildings destroyed by the disaster of the 27th Dec. were proceeding rapidly towards completion. The site of these premises has been removed to the borders of the lake in the city, the Government having determined to reserve the space just outside the Concession which was cleared by the fire, for its own use. As may be imagined, with the large number of soldiers at present in Hanoi, a rooming trade is being done by the numerous taverns and restaurants in the town.

On the morning of the 24th, at an early hour, we were taken to our fellow scribblers in Hanoi, and started up river for Sontai. Generally the country bordering the river between Hanoi and Sontai presents much the same appearance as below the former city, though in some places it is much clearer, with the mulberry and castor oil plant for the chief crops in the place of rice. The mouth of the *Donk* or *Red River*, or *Bachinh* canal, which joins the Red River, a little above Hanoi, is now filled up to such an extent as to be impassable to any but native boats of light draft. This may possibly be owing to the damming of the stream by the Chinese near Bachinh, as loss of 12 months' since it was deep enough for launches of moderate draft. The right

## THE FRENCH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN TONKIN.

INTERVIEWING THE GENERAL.  
SONTAI AND HANOI AT THE PRESENT TIME.  
(From our Special Correspondent.)

Haidong, February 27th.

I have frequently, in former letters, touched upon the great difficulties that correspondents here have to contend with in their efforts to get about the country to collect information and see what is going on at the various scattered posts occupied by the French forces. At the present moment, when the movements and disposition of the troops are of the greatest interest and importance, in view of the chief event of the campaign, the difficulty of transit is increased, owing to the requirements of the military authorities for all available means of transport in forwarding the new reinforcements, munitions and stores to the several starting points of the *Bachinh* expedition. The special correspondent of *The Times* has, however, succeeded, after considerable difficulty and at a heavy expense, in chartering a steam launch to enable him more effectually to collect and despatch intelligence of the forthcoming operations. Mr. Colquhoun very kindly invited me to be his companion on a trip round to some of the more important posts occupied by the French, and thus gave me an opportunity of seeing many parts of the delta which, up to the present, were a sealed book to other correspondents and myself.

It would be impossible to give you any detailed description of the points visited and the country traversed, as our run round was necessarily very hasty, but a rough sketch of the present appearance of Sontai and Haidong will probably be interesting to your readers.

We left Haidong on the afternoon of the 21st instant, and proceeded direct to Hanoi, where we arrived at 10 p.m. on the 22nd. During that day and the next the weather was anything but pleasant for making excursions, a continuous fall of fine rain, with a bleak North-West wind being the order of the day. We managed, however, to get about a little on the morning of the 23rd, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, and succeeded in interviewing the new Commander-in-Chief and General Brière de L'Isle, which was one of the chief objects of our visit to Hanoi. General Millot, who has the appearance, as well as the reputation, of being an accomplished diplomatist as well as a skilful general, received us with a much greater amount of cordiality than has hitherto been accorded to the representatives of the press by the French authorities in Tonquin. He stated that he could only repeat what he had previously intimated to the representative of *The Times* at Haidong, that all correspondents of the press should have perfect liberty to follow the operations of the French forces and to proceed to any place they desired. He also said that no difference would be made between English and French correspondents and that any facilities of transport &c. which were available, would be at our disposal. The General has the reputation of being a man of broad and liberal views and evidently intends to abolish the restrictions which have been up to the present time placed upon all press representatives in Tonquin, either directly or indirectly. Assistance we scarcely expect, as the 'chief among you' take notes' is not a welcome visitor in any camp, but it is a great advantage to meet with straightforward treatment after the régime of polite but subtle obstruction which was inaugurated by M. Harmand.

General Brière de L'Isle's reception was characteristic of the man. He is a bluff, plain-spoken soldier of the old school, and his manner at once conveys sincerity and good faith in all he says. He told us that the permission to follow the troops in their operations lay, of course, with his chief, but that as far as he himself was concerned he had no objections to their presence with his division. He talked over the prospects of the campaign, stating his belief that an expedition would proceed up the Red River to Haidong as soon as the present state of the river would permit of the passage of the light draft gunboats expected shortly from Europe. He looked upon the Hongkong press as having shown itself far greater extent than that of England.

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bank of the river after leaving this point is considerably higher than anywhere lower down, and the mountains on both sides, though still at a distance, begin to close in on the valley of the river. Some of these, particularly those to the West and South-West, are well wooded, while others are brown and bare. The *Passage de quatre Colonnes*, the scene of the fight between the Black Flags and one of General Rivet's columns on the 10th of Aug. last, is now abandoned by the French, but a small garrison is still maintained at Phant, a post a little higher up, to keep up the communications by means of the optical telegraph which is worked from a *mirador* in the tower in the citadel of Sontai and the blackhouse opposite Hanoi. At Cai-Jai, a large village on the left bank, a perfect flotilla of sampans and other native craft were collected at the landing place and a large assembly of natives were visible in the streets, the day apparently being one of the regular market days held in the village. This part of the country is very thickly sprinkled with hamlets and groves of palms and timber trees.

We arrived at the landing place at Sontai at 3 p.m. and a few minutes before we got there was possible of the battle field. After paying our respects to the Colonel commanding and visiting some of the officers of our acquaintance, who received us most hospitably, we made a hasty inspection of the defences which still remained as at the time of the capture of the position. The village which lay between the river and the first line of entrenchments have now been demolished by the French, and the trees and bamboo groves along the narrow road cut down and removed. The first earthwork is situated about half a mile from the bank of the river, and the route passes through a large village, which is still almost entirely deserted by its late inhabitants, and in which the houses bear unmistakable marks of the ordered fire through which they have passed. After passing this village the second line of fortifications have to be passed, and, a little further on, a field, which was originally covered with a thick intermingling of bamboo and sharp stakes planted in the ground, leads us to a small stream, the citadel, the crossed only by a narrow bridge. At the time of the attack, so well fortified as to be almost impassable. It was a little to the west of this, and at some distance from the citadel, in the main camp, that the village of Phant was situated. The first light took place, on the 15th Dec. Here more than one hundred of the French soldiers fell while pressing on to the last entrenchment outside the citadel. The whole place has been much altered since the action. Villages have been demolished, trees and groves have been cut down to clear the site and wastes of bamboo brakes removed, but quite enough still remains to show the great strength of the position and to justify the Chinese and their allies in their belief of the place in their belief in the impregnability of the stronghold. Had the garrison only been provided with sufficient arms and good artillery and been undisturbed among themselves, it is probable that the French could not have taken the place without a much heavier loss than was sustained in the capture of the post. It is, however, clear that the information obtained by the French military authorities was pretty correct, as the attack was certainly made on the most vulnerable point.

The citadel of Sontai is of much more limited extent than that of Hanoi, but it is constructed on very similar lines. There are within the walls, which are surrounded by a moat, the usual royal pagoda, and tower, with a number of small shrines and stone houses and stores or magazines, the latter having been well stocked with rice and other provisions. A little outside the citadel I was shown the site of Lui Hong, a suburban residence of the house is now, however, razed to the ground, except a few walls round it. From the earthworks on the West side of Sontai a beautiful view is obtained of the mountainous country which borders the Black River. It was through one of the passes of this chain of mountains that the retreating army of Black Flags made their escape after evacuating Sontai on the night of the 10th Dec. A reconnaissance was made by a force of six hundred French troops from Sontai about a fortnight since in this direction, when it was definitely decided that the Black Flags had escaped by the route at Hung-Ho, against which place no operations have yet been commenced, but will probably be undertaken after the capture of Bachinh.

We learnt in Sontai that a column of infantry, consisting of two battalions, was to march from there at an early hour on the day after our arrival to Hanoi, to take part in the operations against Bachinh and received an offer to accompany the detachment. As this, however, would have entailed a delay of two or three days we decided to decline the offer. Some of the officers of a company of native infantry which had taken an active part in the capture of Sontai were much chagrined at being left to garrison that post instead of joining the *Bachinh* brigade. One battalion only, with some artillery, were to be left at Sontai.

One of the many tragic occurrences incidental to campaigning happened a day or two before our arrival at Sontai. A private of the *Durera*, or Algerian tirailleurs, was, for some breach of discipline, ordered by his non-commissioned officer to be flogged. The sergeant then severely ordered him to his room and levelling his weapon upon his sergeant, shot him dead, remarking that at least he should never give him four years' prison again. The particulars of the case were unable to hear, but cases of this kind are not infrequently met with during campaigning. It is generally, however, only after a long course of petty tyranny on the part of a superior officer that the ill-feeling culminates in such a complete and reckless rebellion. I heard that the unfortunate perpetrator of this act of revenge had been condemned by court-martial to be shot the day we left Sontai.

Mr. Colquhoun had purposed ascending the river above Sontai as far as least as the junction of the river *Chau*, but we learnt there that this would be quite impracticable for any vessel but a well armed gunboat, and it was said to be quite impossible to venture half a mile outside Sontai, making hands in all directions, particularly above the post. Our chief object, however, in visiting Sontai had been attained, namely to assure ourselves that the column was to leave that place direct to take part in the operations against Bachinh, as we had been informed in Hanoi, where we arrived about noon on the same day. From there we proceeded on the following day to Haidong, but as this important post is worthy of a more detailed description than I can give at present, I will continue the narrative of our voyage in my next letter.

## Canton.

(From our Correspondent.)

Canton, March 7.

Most conflicting rumours are afloat relative to the disturbance at Wai Chau. One says it is a clan fight; another that it is a rising of the Hakkas against the Puntis, a third that it is a *bona fide* rebellion. So far as I can ascertain it began with an attack on some revenue collectors. They had been quartered on a wealthy family, and, as usual, expected to be fed with the richest viands the district could provide. As they thought their fare to be of an inferior quality they made representations to the head of the household. Warm words were exchanged until anger overcame reason and the tax payers began to threaten tax collectors. The matter was reported to the Mandarin, who forthwith despatched a number of soldiers. Before the soldiers arrived large numbers had fled to the assistance of their relatives. They sacked a neighbouring market town and thus provided themselves with provisions. When the soldiers arrived a fight took place in which the soldiers were defeated. Messengers were despatched to Canton for help and several thousand soldiers have been sent off. The result has not yet been learned, but it is not likely that anything very alarming will transpire. At present every little event is magnified and every mole-hill turned into a mountain. That the people are dissatisfied is well-known and the dissipation is more feared because foreign relations are rather critical. There has been a great deal of apprehension and distrust in the public mind of late owing to the lack of news from Tonquin. Everybody seems to expect some sort of war, and yet cannot say what. The feeling thus produced is decidedly unhealthy. A sense of uncertainty rests upon us like a *lente noir*. As soon as something definite is known we may hope for a better state of feeling. In the meantime every little incident is exaggerated. Witness the rumour in Hongkong the other day that Hanoi and Canton were in flames. This arose from a little fire that burned about a shop and a half. It raged fiercely for a short time but was confined, I believe, to two shops.

The indemnity for damage done to the American Presbyterian Chapel at Shek Lung during the riot that took place a few months ago has been paid. \$370 were claimed and \$370 were paid. A claim by the same Mission for damage done to a preaching room at Chik Hong has also been paid in full. The *Ng Chiu* affair has been referred to Peking and is there receiving attention. The American Consul deserves all praise for the manner in which he has sustained the privileges and rights of his countrymen. Notwithstanding the boasted prestige of England an Englishman cannot get his affairs attended to with the same despatch or completeness. Three or four years ago an English missionary was mobbed through no fault of his, and instead of obtaining any redress, he was censured. Some time ago a medical missionary was shot at and little or nothing was done. A party were attacked at Sai Tai, and the whole affair has been quietly pigeon-holed since the Chinese authorities stated they would 'Enquire into the matter'—and they are enquiring yet. In the case of a dispute about a piece of ground not a word has been heard since the matter was referred to the authorities. The success with which the Chinese can bamboozle an intelligent and clever Englishman is truly marvellous. An acknowledgment of the receipt of a despatch and a 'We will enquire into the matter' ends the whole affair. For attention to matters concerning the majority give me the English Government, but for matters concerning the individual let me have the American. It may be an open question which is the higher form, but seeing society and states are made up of individuals it certainly appears that the American Government begins at the right end.

It is rumoured that the German, French and American claims on Shanghai will be paid, but the English claims are to be submitted to an English court for settlement.

The native press requires another word of warning. The disturbance at Wai Chau was attributed to the Roman Catholics rising on behalf of the French, notwithstanding the dubious policy adopted by the Roman Catholic Church to propagate its tenets let us have fair play.

Proclamations are again out calling on youngmen to offer themselves for military service in Kwong Sai.

(From another Correspondent.)

Canton, March 7.

A man who came from Wai Chau this morning gives an account of the origin of the rising among the Hakkas of that district, which, I think, may be regarded as correct in all important particulars. His statement is that some tax gatherers who were collecting revenue in the village of Puk Wong Sa, considered themselves inhospitably entertained in one particular house, occupied by a wealthy man named Chau, whose clan is large and powerful. A quarrel arose between the tax-collectors and their entertainers, when the former were roughly handled and beaten by some of the Chau clan. Retreating to the Yangmen they gave to the Mandarin an exaggerated and untruthful report of the occurrence. He, however, believed their story and despatched 200 soldiers to Pak Wong Sa, assuming with the intention to overawe the villagers and prevent any further insult to official dignity. By the time the soldiers

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approached the people had already mustered to the number of 2,000. A fight ensued in which ten of the soldiers were killed and the remainder fled. Roused desperate by the knowledge that condign punishment awaited them



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Unclaimed Correspondence,			
Mar. 8, 1884.			
Lata. Pay.		Lata. Pay.	
Adair, Wm. H.	1	Marchand, Louis	1
Asou, Mrs.	1	McCauley, D. Mack	1
Baileys, Prof.	1	Medini Sign. Carlo	1
Barry, John	1	Morden, Mr	1
Blaney, William	1	Nantz, Leon	1
Brooks, W. L.	1	O'Brien, Patrick	1
Cadogan, Mount.	1	O'Leary, Mrs. Harle	1
Emulo	1	Parker, E. H.	3
Gold, Sigm. Liana	9	Pawley, A.	3
Olyett, W. B.	1	Payer, Jules	1
Reynolds, M. Mount.	1	Pau, Miss Sale	1
Delico, Mrs.	1	Peppo, A.	1
Easley, C. H.	1	Petrini, Ciotile	1
Engel, E.	1	Purvey, John	1
Fernandes, Mrs. A.	1	Reynold, Walter	1
Francis, Frances	1	Ribeiro Felipe	1
Franks, Liatt. Col.	1	Rack, B.	1
Gilder, W. H.	4	Sidney, B. J.	1
Goddard, Mrs. J.	1	Sim Gros, Cha.	1
Harper, R. W.	1	Smith, Thos. B.	1
Grainger, C. E.	1	Somerville, Wm.	1
Greenstein, N.	1	Speak, John	1
Hawley, Jas.	3	Spanovich, J.	3
Haller & Stapele	1	Thorne, C. G.	1
Hobbes, M.	1	Thompson, Min	1
Roofi, A.	1	Kate	1
Hurst, Wm.	1	Thomson, W. F.	1
Julien, H.	1	Thong, Tai Sang	3
K. Major	1	Thorne, C. G.	1
Knex, William	2	Thornton, Elyrester	1
Kopp, C. O.	1	Tristan, T. N.	2
Leon Alexander	1	Trode, Kenitro	1
Letourneur	1	Walt, G.	1
Macquar, M.	1	Watson, Thome	2
Lewis, Mrs. W. C.	1	Whitney, Mrs.	1
Lishung	1	H. F.	1
Lushington, B.	1	Willebrandt, T.	1
Macquar, M.	1	Williams, W.	1
Mahomed, Bish. Jrgl.	1	Woodhall, Harl.	1
DETAILED.			
Tung Ling Tung, Shanghai, 1 l. 5 cents to pay.			
Kwong Sang, 1 letter, 5 cents to pay.			
Wong Fack Chun, 1 letter 5 cents to pay.			
For Merchant Ships.			
Lata. Pay.		Lata. Pay.	
Antona, s.s.	1	Kwangsing, s.s.	1
Antora, s.s.	1	Lavi O. Wade	2
Ashburn, s.s.	4	Magla	3
Asteria	1	Manham, s.s.	1
Bastres	2	Martha Davis	5
Bonifacio	1	Matilda	1
Cairngray, s.s.	1	May	2
Cairngray, s.s.	2	Medora	17
Cleare	1	Melbeth	1
Cochran, s.s.	1	Meiross	3
City of Pekin, s.s. lrgs.	1	Nardoe	3
Embleton, s.s.	1	Naycnock, s.s.	1
Forest King	1	Nestorian	1
Frank Carvill	26	Niroya	1
Harlow, O.	1	Rachel	1
J. O. Wenz	1	Rafael	1
Jiddah, s.s.	1	Sachen	2
Johanna Nichol	1	Sea Rhiple	1
Kaiser	1	Star of China	1
Kaisow	2	Volocity	1
Kangaroo, s.s.	1	Xanvalle	1
Books, etc., without Covers.			
Apprentice Zeilung.			
Ausland Zeilung.			
Balls (India rubber).			
Boats (India rubber).			
Br. Trade Journal.			
Builder.			
Chi Mi Salva l'Onore.			
Christian Express.			
Church Times.			
Church Times.			
Correio da India.			
Der Foklander.			
Dinamico Illustra.			
El Luchador.			
Engineer.			
Eractos Maltvares.			
Flemberger Nachrichten.			
Fres.			
Gaceta de Madrid.			
Glasgow Weekly Herald.			
Grassmutter Reichth.			
Hampel's Railway and Commercial Journal.			
Hisher Nachrichten.			
Illustrations Unterhaltungs Ma.			
Irish Times.			
Journal de St. Petersburg.			
Journal de St. Lige.			